

HC 4461(3) HECKMONDWIKE
Urban District of Heckmondwike.

Medical Officer's

ANNUAL

REPORT

FOR

1932

HECKMONDWIKE :
ILLINGWORTH BROS., PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE.

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OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.) D.P.H. (Camb).

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

HECKMONDWIKE :
ILLINGWORTH BROS., PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE.

This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1269 (England) issued by the Ministry of Health, June 24th, 1932. There is a certain amount of repetition annually, which may appear superfluous from the local aspect, but is required for the information of the Ministry.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1932.

Area of Urban District (in acres)	696
Civil Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ...	9009
Population at Census of 1931 (Males 4,261, Females 4,730)	8991
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census)	2517
Total Private Families at Census, 1931	2533
Census Population living more than 2 persons per room	15.3%
Number of Inhabited Houses (1932)	2577
Average number of persons per house	3.5
Density of Population per acre	12.9
Number of Births (Males 72, Females 61)	133
Illegitimate Births (Males 5, Females 2)	7
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	14.8
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	52.6
Number of Deaths, including residents who died away from Heckmondwike (Males 64, Females 63) ...	127
Net Death Rate per 1,000 living	14.09
Number of Still Births (Males 5, Females 3)	8
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	45.1
Illegitimate Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered ...	7.5
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000	0.99
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000	0.55
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000	0.44
Respiratory Diseases Death Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	2.2
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000	1.8
Cases of Infectious Disease notified (excluding Tuberculosis)	73
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	6
Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	Nil
Number of Inquests	5
Rateable Value	£43120
Rate of 1d. in £ produces approx.	£165
Rainfall in inches	23.17
Number of Wet Days	167
Parliamentary Voters	6450
Local Government Voters	4650
Poor Law Relief Distributed	£1006 13 0
Dried Milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	636lbs.
Infants born during 1932 fed wholly or partially from Public Funds	18.05%



VITAL STATISTICS

of whole District during 1932 and previous years.

YEARLY AVERAGE.	ESTIMATED POPULATION. (Registrar General's Figures).	NETT BIRTHS.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
				Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate per 1000
1900-09	9,613	190	19·8	29	152	160	16·6
1910-19	9,064	169	18·5	19	109	148	16·8
1920-29	8,968	162	18·0	13	80	137	15·3
Year							
1930	8,830	129	14·6	7	54	115	13·0
1931	9,071	138	15·2	9	65	129	14·2
1932	9,009	133	14·8	6	45	127	14·09
1932—England and Wales		...	15·3		65		12·0
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London			15·4		68		11·8
126 Smaller Towns ..			15·4		57		10·8
London.			14·3		66		12·3

	Total	M.	F.		
Live Births—(Legitimate	126	67	59	}	Birth Rate 14·8
(Illegitimate	7	5	2		
Still-Births	8	5	3		Rate per 1,000 total births, 56·7
Deaths	127	64	63		Death Rate, 14·09
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions,					... 25·2%.
Deaths from puerperal causes :—		Deaths.			Rate per 1,000 total births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...		Nil			—
Other puerperal causes ...		Nil			—
Total		—			—
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—					
All infants per 1,000 live births					45·1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...					39·7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...					142·8
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)					Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					1
There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.					

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HECKMONDWIKE, YEAR 1932.

1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	5
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	—
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	5
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	4
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	—
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	...	...	...	—
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	16
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	13
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	19
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	8
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	11
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	8
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	—
23.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	1
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	1
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	—
26.	Other Disease of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	1
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	3
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	7
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—
30.	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	2
32.	Senility	...	...	...	6
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	2
34.	Other Violence	...	...	...	2
35.	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	7
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—					
	Small-pox	...	...	...	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	—

PRIYATE FAMILIES IN HECKMONDWIKE U.D.

Classified by Size of Family, Rooms occupied, and Density of Occupation.

No. of Persons in Family.	Number of Private Families occupying the following number of rooms.								Total Private Families	Popu- lation in Private Families	Rooms Occu- pied	Average No. of Persons per Room	Density of Occupation.		
	Population at following densities of occupation (Persons per room)														
	over 3	3 and over 2	2 and 1½ over 1												
1	32	82	43	25	12	4	—	198	198	510	0·39	—	—	—	
2	14	165	164	137	95	21	4	601	1,202	2,033	0·59	—	28	—	
3	9	159	208	137	118	22	12	668	2,004	2,357	0·85	—	27	477	
4	3	118	130	89	122	25	11	502	2,008	1,888	1·06	12	—	472	
5	5	73	57	56	58	10	9	268	1,340	975	1·37	25	365	235	
6	1	26	43	27	35	7	4	143	858	546	1·57	6	156	258	
7	2	15	24	17	14	—	—	72	504	242	2·08	119	168	119	
8	—	13	13	5	8	3	1	43	344	154	2·23	104	104	104	
9	—	3	6	2	5	—	—	16	144	57	2·53	27	72	45	
10	—	—	5	4	4	—	—	13	130	51	2·55	50	40	40	
11	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	6	66	23	2·87	22	44	—	
12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	6	2·00	—	—	12	
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	9	1·44	—	—	—	
14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	14	3	4·67	14	—	—	
15 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2 persons and over	34	573	652	476	461	89	42	8	2,335	8,639	8,344	1·04	379	976	1,363
Total Private Families	66	655	695	501	473	93	42	8	2,533	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in Private Families	144	2,129	2,459	1,747	1,813	340	178	27	—	8,837	—	1·00	379	976	1,363
Rooms occupied	66	1,310	2,085	2,004	2,365	590	350	84	—	—	8,854	—	—	—	—

HOUSING OF PRIVATE FAMILIES, 1931.

Administrative Area.	Increase or Decrease (-) in Occupied Dwellings 1921-1931		Increase or Decrease (-) in Private Families 1921-1931		Vacant unfurnished Dwellings 1931		Average size of Occupied Dwelling (Rooms)		Average Family Occupation (Rooms)		Families per Occupied Dwelling		Average size of Private Family (Persons)		Average Persons per Room		More than 2 per room density					
																	Private Families 1931		Population			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	No.	%	No.	%	1931	1921		
Heckmondwike U.D.	182	7.79	190	8.11	31	1.20	3.52	3.45	3.50	3.44	1.01	1.00	3.49	3.80	1.00	1.11	211	8.33	1,355	15.33	1,582	17.76

Social Conditions. Heckmondwike is an industrial town, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the textile trade. For many years it has been noted for the quality of its productions, especially woollen yarns, carpets, cloth, etc. Engineering, dyeing, and boot manufacturing are also important trades in the town. Some coal miners live in Heckmondwike, but their work is outside. In common with similar areas, the economic conditions have affected the trade of the town adversely, and a certain amount of poverty has been the result. On the other hand, no actual cases of destitution and lack of food have become known to the Public Health Department.

Population. The tables given herewith are abstracted from Part I of the Census of 1931, West Riding of Yorkshire. In this volume the Registrar-General draws attention on page VIII to the fact that the density of population in Heckmondwike reached 12·9 per acre, and he further remarks on page XXI: "As measured by the conventional 'more than two persons per room' index, the overcrowded element is at its maximum in Southowram, where 18·27 per cent. of the population falls within the category; Skelmanthorpe (18·0), Dodworth (15·4), and Heckmondwike (15·3) come next in order of magnitude." The Registrar-General estimates the resident population of Heckmondwike for the mid-year 1932, to be 9,009.

Births. During the year doctors notified 39, midwives 121, and other persons, no births. The birth rate for Heckmondwike for 1932 is 14·8 per 1,000 of the population.

Infantile Death Rate. Once again it is gratifying to report a low infant death rate. This figure is only 45 per 1,000 births registered. A comparison with the rates given in the preceding table shews Heckmondwike to advantage. This death rate is usually taken as an index of the sanitary condition of an area, and, as Heckmondwike is an industrial town, the figure is all the more satisfactory. No small part of the credit is due to the very able work of Sister Shorter amongst the mothers and infants of the town.

General Death Rate. This figure works out at 14·0 per 1,000 of the population. A comparison may be made with the rates given in the preceding table for Heckmondwike and other areas. A list of the causes of death is also given.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

2.

(i) Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

(a) Medical.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*G. H. Pearce, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

WOMAN ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (part-time).

*Agnes W. Jervis, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

CONSULTING OBSTETRIC SURGEON.

†Carlton Oldfield, F.R.C.S.

(b) Others.

HEALTH VISITOR AND SCHOOL NURSE.

*Ethel M. Shorter, 3 years' General Training Certificate; Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

A. K. Greenwood.

* Fifty per cent. salary contribution is received from Exchequer Grants in respect of these officers.

† For cases of Puerperal Pyrexia or Puerperal Fever.

The Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer for the adjoining Borough of Batley. The Health Visitor is directly employed by the Council as such, but the West Riding County Council pays the Heckmondwike Council an annual sum for her part-time services as School Nurse under the County Council. The Sanitary Inspector is also Meat, Market and Housing Inspector.

(ii) Nursing in the Home. There have been no changes in the arrangements for (a) general nursing, and (b) nursing of infectious diseases during 1932.

(iii) Laboratory Facilities. Facilities are provided at the County Council Laboratories, Wakefield, for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens. The figures for the year 1932 are Widal 2, Sputum 7, Diphtheria 63, Urine 2, Miscellaneous 2, total 76.

(iv.) **Legislation in force.** In addition to the Heckmondwike Improvement Act, 1905, the following general adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the public health are in force in Heckmondwike:—

Acts of Parliament,

	Parts or Sections in force.	Date of adoption.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	Whole Act	1902
Infectious Disease Pre- vention Act, 1890	Whole Act	1908
Notification of Births Act, 1907	Whole Act	1909
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	Sec. 51	1922

Bye-laws and Regulations.

	Date.
Offensive Trades	1889
Prevention of Nuisances	1889
Common Lodging Houses	1889
New Streets and Buildings	1889
Slaughter-houses	1889
Hackney Carriages	1889
Baths and Wash-houses	1902
Markets and Fairs	1869
Pleasure Grounds	1923
New Streets and Buildings	1926
Heckmondwike Urban (Offensive Trade) Confirmation Order	1929

Bye-laws for the regulation of the trade of a fish fryer and in respect of tents, vans and sheds are needed. Their adoption would be of considerable benefit to the urban district. Certain sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, would also be useful.

(v) **Hospitals.** A description of the public or voluntary hospital services available for Heckmondwike residents was given on page 9 of the Annual Report for 1930. The situation is the same to-day.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. The Heckmondwike Maternity Home is supported by voluntary contributions, fees paid by patients, and Government grant. It is run by a voluntary body known as the Heckmondwike Nursing Association, and is independent of the Urban District Council.

During 1932 the Registrar of Births reported the registration of the births of 72 infants born in the Home. Of these children the parents of 20 resided in Heckmondwike, and 52 did not reside in Heckmondwike. The figures since 1922 are:—

Heckmondwike			Heckmondwike		
Year.	Residents.	Others	Year	Residents.	Others.
1922	23	50	1928	21	61
1923	15	56	1929	37	46
1924	18	54	1930	23	64
1925	35	41	1931	29	57
1926	19	51	1932	20	52
1927	23	67			

Whilst doing very beneficial work for Heckmondwike residents it should not be overlooked that this Home is much used by and is a great convenience to residents in neighbouring areas where there are no Maternity Homes. The Council, during 1932, has paid the fees for the admission of two mothers who were confined in the Home in accordance with the arrangement entered into between that body and the Nursing Association, which is described in a previous Annual Report.

(vi) Ambulance Facilities. (a) For infectious cases are provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and (b) non-infectious cases and accidents by special arrangement.

(vii) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Address.	Sessions.	Day and Time of Meeting.	Arrangements for Medical Supervision.
Heckmondwike U.D. Council is the Authority for Maternity and Child Welfare.	George Street Sunday School, Heckmondwike.	For Maternity and Child Welfare Weekly.	Thursdays 2 to 4.	M.O.H. attends Weekly for Consultation.
	Public Health Department, Greenside, Heckmondwike	Ante and Post Natal Fortnightly	Tuesday Fortnightly 2 to 4.	Woman Asst. M.O.H. for Consultations.
	Day Nurseries	None		
County Council the Authority.	Public Health Department, Greenside, Heckmondwike	Daily School Clinic	Daily 9 a.m.	County Council through its S.M.O. and the M.O.H. Heckmondwike.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary, Venereal Diseases Centres.	Outside the District		

Orthopædic and Artificial Light Treatment is obtained for Heckmondwike scholars at the hospitals previously mentioned. During 1932 the attendances of Heckmondwike residents at Venereal Disease Clinics were: Dewsbury Infirmary, 38 males and 14 females; and Leeds Infirmary, 2 males and no females.

Doubtless there were others treated by medical practitioners and in various ways.

3. (i) Midwives.—Midwives are under the supervision of the West Riding County Council, from which body information may be obtained.

(ii) Maternal Mortality. The arrangements are the same as described on page 12 of the Annual Report for 1931.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

	Yearly average. 1925–1929.	Year. 1930.	Year. 1931.	Year. 1932.
Individual patients attending Clinic	61	73	49	50
Patients found normal	17	10	15	11
Patients found suffering from one or more defects	44	63	34	40
Total number of attendances at Clinic	140	200	206	211

Defects Classified.

Respiratory system, excluding Tuber- culosis	6	3	4	4
Circulatory system, excluding Varicose Veins	9	24	4	7
Digestive system, excluding Defec- tive Teeth and Constipation ...	14	18	15	7
Urinary system	13	37	10	2
Small or deformed Pelvis	3	2	2	2
Gynæcological defects, including Venereal Disease	15	36	15	2
Varicose Veins	10	16	7	11
Constipation	20	6	17	28
Defective Teeth	20	36	23	26
Anæmia and Debility	5	4	15	17
Miscellaneous	4	4	4	5

History of Labours, 1932.

Normal termination	36
Cæsarean section	3
Pseudocyesis	2
Instrumental delivery	2
Still-births—	
(a) After prolonged labour, terminated with instruments	1
(b) Prematurity—Induced labour on account of petit-mal	1

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,—The accompanying table sets out in detail the work of the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year 1932. A comparison with the previous year shows that the standard was well maintained—the number of patients and attendances being practically identical.

To say that I am satisfied with the extent to which the mothers of the district make use of the Clinic would be to give a wrong impression. There are many mothers who might attend but who do not, and I cannot help feeling that, in staying away, they do not consult their own interests. Their failure to attend cannot, surely, be due to ignorance of the existence of the Clinic, because, even if they had no personal knowledge of it, the midwife or medical attendant should be able to enlighten them.

In my last report, I stressed the bad condition of the teeth, and have the same criticism to make this year again. The provision of dental treatment—a service which has become general in many Ante-Natal Clinics for the poorest type of mother—would be of unquestionable advantage. It is worthy of note that anæmia and debility were prominent symptoms in one-third of the total cases.

As in previous years, the nursing arrangements of the Clinic were in the hands of Sister Shorter, who performed these duties with skill and efficiency, and to whom I owe personal thanks.

AGNES W. JERVIS.

(iii) Health Visiting. The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five years are as previously. They are adequate. The Health Visitor (Sister Shorter) is also School Nurse, hence children are under her observation from birth to school leaving age. Her services, as in the past, have been willingly given for the benefit of the mothers and children of Heckmondwike. Miss Shorter is a very efficient officer and her skill has been of considerable value to the Council on many occasions.

Work of Health Visitor during 1932—

Ante-Natal—First visits	76	
Re-visits	48	
		124
Infants under 12 months—		
First visits	117	
Re-visits	1643	
		1760
Visits to children between 12 months and 3		
years	1304	
between 3 and 5 years	973	
		2277

Visits to cases of—

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (notified)	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	6
Still Births	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	186
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	114
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	96
Mumps	...	...	...	...	114
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	None
					555
Total visits as Health Visitor					4716

To the above must be added Sister Shorter's work as School Nurse during 1932:—

Visits to homes 476, children seen 529, visits to schools 35, children examined in school 1,347. Where necessary appropriate advice verbally or by printed pamphlet was given to parents or teachers.

School Clinic.

Individual Scholars attended	...	...	1173
Total attendances	...	...	3184

The School Nurse reports on her work to the West Riding County Council, which is the Authority for School Medical Inspection in Heckmondwike. The Medical Officer of Health is available for consultation once weekly at the School Clinic. During the year he examined 941 scholars and advised. Of these, 22 were recommended for treatment at various hospitals. Five cases were referred to the N.S.P.C.C.

“ Boots for the Bairns ” Fund. Founded several years ago and administered under the authority of the Council through voluntary subscriptions, this charity has provided Heckmondwike children during 1932 with 236 pairs of boots and 5 pairs of clogs.

The late Mrs. Thomas Wharton left a sum of £1,000 to the Council to be invested and the interest used to cover the expense of sending convalescent children to the seaside for a period of three weeks. During the year 18 were sent to St. Anne's and Scarborough.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centre.

Year.	Number of Mothers on Register.	Attendances of Infants.	Average Attendance per Child.
1920	99	1859	18
1921	285	2305	8
1922	203	1099	5
1923	135	1044	7
1924	216	1385	6
1925	126	1318	10
1926	136	1837	13
1927	114	1900	16
1928	116	2090	18
1929	135	1818	13
1930	124	2127	17
1931	132	2217	16
1932	161	1837	11

Certain ladies assist in the non-professional work of the Welfare Centre by dispensing tea and in other ways. Acknowledgment is again made of their useful services.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

Under this Order the Council has distributed dried milk, as follows. The years mentioned end March 31st:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1919 ...	4	15	7	1927 ...	24	4	9
1920 ...	9	11	10	1928 ...	7	7	10
1921 ...	7	3	6	1929 ...	21	3	6
1922 ...	76	16	10	1930 ...	46	6	2
1923 ...	24	6	6	1931 ...	37	11	1
1924 ...	9	10	0	1932 ...	43	17	9
1925 ...	21	0	0	1933 ...	49	15	10
1926 ...	16	5	8				
Total cost for fifteen years ...				...	£399	16	10
Average cost per annum ...				...	£26	13	2

The attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre are individually greater than shown above, but no record is kept of mothers who attend without bringing their infants.

It would be an advantage if the Welfare Centre could be at the Council's Public Health Department. Reference has been previously made to this subject and consideration is again recommended.

(iv) **Children Act, 1908.** The arrangements for discharging the functions of the Local Authority under Part I of this Act will be discharged by the Urban District Council. At the present time there is no known case in the town which comes under the provisions of the Act.

(v) **Orthopædic Treatment.** Where necessary, cases are referred to the Leeds Infirmary, Dewsbury Infirmary or Batley Hospital.

(vi) **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children** (apart from the Poor Law) is not provided.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) **Water Supply.** The remarks on page 15 of the Annual Report for 1930 are applicable. The Council's Surveyor (Mr. F. W. Littlewood, M.Inst. M. and Cy. E) informs me as follows:—

A new 4in. water main, 300 yards in length, was laid in New North Road for the supply to new property which is being erected in this neighbourhood.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.** The Surveyor (Mr. Littlewood) contributes the following:—

A new 12in. sewer, 400 yards in length, and 5 manholes, was constructed in the Leeds Old Road. This extension forms part of a scheme for the drainage of the White Lee district, which is the only part of the district undrained.

Sewerage Works. As stated in the last two Reports, the Council has prepared a scheme for the extension of these works, and has applied to the Ministry for sanction to borrow £11,000. The Inquiry was held on the 21st November, 1930, but sanction has not yet been given for the works to proceed.

No complaints have been received during the year from the Rivers Board with reference to the storm water overflow. The main outfall sewer since it has been cleaned out has been capable of dealing with the maximum flow of sewage and there have been no cases of flooding in the town.

2. Rivers and Streams. The Spen Beck runs through Heckmondwike, and is polluted by dye waters and some trade effluent. The authority for supervision is the West Riding Rivers Board.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1932.

Number of Privies with Open Middens	...	...	...	6
Number of Pail or Tub Closets	...	...	...	2
Number of Privies with Covered Middens	...	...	...	24
				32
Number of Water Closets	...	...	...	2486
Number of Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	150
				2636
Number of Privies reconstructed during 1932—				
(a) As W.C.'s	...	...	...	None
(b) Others	...	...	...	None
Number of Water Closets constructed for New Houses during 1932	...	...	...	17
Number of additional W.C.'s provided for old property during 1932	...	...	...	4
Number of additional W.C.'s provided for Factories, Workshops, Institutions, etc.	...	...	...	2
Number of Slop W.C.'s converted to modern type during 1932	...	...	...	2
Number of Metal Bins provided for new houses	...	...	...	17
Additional Metal Bins provided for old property	...	...	...	4
Defective Metal Bins renewed	...	...	...	23
1 Brick Receptacle has been replaced by 4 Metal Bins				
Total Metal Bins	...	...	...	1888
Brick Receptacles	...	...	...	178
Middens	...	...	...	26

(ii) Public Cleansing. Mr. Littlewood, the Surveyor, contributes the following:—

“ 3,258 loads of domestic refuse were burned in the destructor, and 153 loads were tipped, making a total of 3,411 loads.

466 loads of trade refuse were also burned in the destructor.

1,303 loads of clinker were tipped in Cawley Quarry and 187 loads on the New North Road Tip.

From the above figures it will be seen that practically the whole of the domestic refuse was disposed of at the destructor and very little was taken to the tip.

The dust bins are emptied weekly and the ashpits approximately monthly.

Two Morris 30 cwt. wagons are employed full time in the Scavenging Department.

Note.—The average weight of a load of refuse is $13\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.”

Year.	Loads to Destructor.	Loads to Tips.	Total annual cost.	Total metal bins.	Fixed brick recep- tacles.	Middens.
			£ s. d.			
1916	3901	549	968 0 0	705	—	—
1917	2503	646	1017 0 0	703	—	—
1918	2637	894	1228 0 0	705	—	—
1919	3105	987	1851 0 0	711	—	—
1920	3444	805	2071 0 0	730	332	—
1921	2728	1216	2000 0 0	776	323	—
1922	1645	2277	2000 0 0	1033	267	91
1923	2209	1310	2221 14 0	1164	258	67
1924	3356	282	2220 0 0	1359	224	55
1925	3253	160	2205 6 10	1472	215	47
1926	3392	36	2212 4 7	1661	194	42
1927	3399	139	2200 0 0	1719	192	38
1928	3360	252	2727 0 0	1745	189	36
1929	3634	86	2643 0 0	1788	185	32
1930	3206	437	2947 0 0	1795	181	31
1931	2204	1689	2602 11 2	1867	179	26
1932	3724	153	2600 0 0	1888	178	26

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTOR UNDER ARTICLE 19 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS' ORDER, 1926.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, YEAR 1932.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

Re Nuisances	1254
„ Offensive Trades	134
„ Bakehouses and Restaurants	166
„ Fried Fish Shops	32
„ Ice Cream	16
„ Dairies and Cowsheds	75
„ Common Lodging Houses	33
„ Slaughter-houses	377
Total	2087

NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.

Choked W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	23
Defective and Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	21
Manure Accumulations	...	...	...	...	43
Defective Dry Ashes Places	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Metal Bins	...	...	...	...	14
Defective W.C. Apparatus, etc.	...	...	...	...	21
Defective Vent Shafts	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Trough W.C.'s and Slop W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	2
Rubbish Accumulation	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Dust Extractor	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	3
					139

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	139
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	135
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	None
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	None
Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1931					10
Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1932					11
Total No. of Nuisances reported during 1932	...	...	...	...	139
Total No. of Nuisances abated during 1932	...	...	...	...	138
Legal proceedings respecting Nuisances	...	...	...	...	None

(iv) **Smoke Abatement.** Notwithstanding the depression in trade, smoke from mill chimneys has occasionally been the cause of serious nuisance by pollution of the atmosphere. The Sanitary Inspector is of opinion there is some improvement following his interviews with owners and stokers. Two informal notices were served.

(v) SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Common Lodging Houses. There is only one, situated in Church Street. It has been previously described and provides accommodation for 75 persons. So far as such establishments may be judged, this can be said to be well kept.

Slaughterhouses. The total number is 5, of which 4 are registered and one licensed annually—the Co-operative Society's property. This is a first class abattoir, built in 1913. The others are many years old, obsolete and undesirable.

Offensive Trades. There are 6 premises, three of which are devoted to tripe boiling, fat melting and bone boiling, and one each to gut-scraping, fellmongering and tanning and leather dressing. They are kept in reasonable condition and the by-laws generally observed.

Fried Fish Shops. The number upon the register is 19 and the remarks in last year's Annual Report (page 18) are applicable.

Cowsheds. Number of cowsheds 6, milch cows 56, cow-keepers 3, cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk 2, retail purveyors with premises in Heckmondwike 7, retail purveyors with premises outside Heckmondwike 22. All the cowsheds in Heckmondwike do not yet comply with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, but they are gradually improving. It has been necessary to warn two cowkeepers about their methods.

Dairies and Milk Shops. There are 13 such premises, which are usually well kept. No warnings were necessary during the year.

Ice Cream Premises. Six are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, three for the sale of ice cream only, and nine persons are registered for the sale of ice cream by barrow. No action during 1932 was necessary.

Bakehouses. There are 13 on the register. The Sanitary Inspector reports no action has been called for during 1932.

Restaurants. There are three. No complaints have been received.

Miscellaneous. The remarks on page 19 of last year's Annual Report are applicable.

Arrangements for Disposal of the Dead. Page 19 of the Annual Report for 1931 may be referred to on this subject.

Schools. The West Riding County Council is the Authority, and its School Medical Inspectors visit the schools. The Medical Officer of Health for Heckmondwike visits as such, when his presence is necessary, as, for instance, in outbreaks of infectious disease.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. No samples were taken during 1932.

Health Education. The distribution of the publication "Better Health," continues as in former years and is much appreciated.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, the several heads have been read as a whole before the form was filled up, *and care has been taken to avoid duplications*; for example, a defective house remedied twice during the year has been counted once only.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	82
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	157
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses [included under sub-head (1) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	33
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	69
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	None
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	76

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	53
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	None
---	------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	None

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	None

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders None

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 6

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit None

E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices became operative requiring repairs ... None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	None

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... None

F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	None
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	None

During 1932 seventeen houses were built by private enterprise. They are of the type rather better than the usual houses built by local authorities.

On page 23 of the Annual Report for 1931 reference is made to unfit dwelling-houses in Brighton Street and Back Lane.

On December 31st, 1932, the position was as follows:—

Brighton Street—Numbers 44, 46 and 48 had been re-roofed. Separate w.c. accommodation and pantries provided. New drainage installed, yards paved, additional windows provided, re-plastering done. In the case of 50, 52 and 54, roofs have been partially re-slatted, new window frames where required, and general repairs. These houses are now all fit for human habitation.

Back Lane—A new owner purchased this property. Closing Orders were served upon him under the Housing Act, 1930. Two houses were vacated. The remainder are in the same condition as when this person became the owner. He has collected the rents periodically, and I understand continues to do this, although he is aware such action renders him liable to a penalty.

A building in the Market Place, known as the Woodman Inn, has given cause for much concern during 1932. This was originally a licensed public house, but closed by the licensing authority. It was sold, and the new owner converted it into a number of separate dwellings by letting rooms to families. The rents are high, and the conditions very undesirable from the public health standpoint. The Sanitary Inspector has the premises under frequent observation, and reports there is no overcrowding. On the other hand such places are not looked upon favourably, and its abolition would be an advantage.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1932, for the Urban District
of Heckmondwike, on the Administration of the Factory
and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with**

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,
including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector:—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	59	5	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	101	2	Nil
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)			Nil
Total	160	7	Nil

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances:—				
Sanitary Accommodation:—				
{ Insufficient.	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or				
{ Defective.	4	3	—	—
{ Not separate	—	—	—	—
{ for sexes.				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences:—				
[Excluding offences relating to outworkers and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921] ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	4	Nil.	Nil.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108

NATURE OF WORK (1)	Instances (2)	Notices served (3)	Prosecutions (4)
None	—	—	—

**SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD.**

(a) Milk Supply. The following licences to sell graded milk in the Urban District were granted during the year:—

Certified Milk—Edward Haley, Bertha Gray, Arthur Garnett.

The reports of the Council's Veterinary Surgeon are as follows:—

Bank Foot House,
Batley,
March 30th, 1932.

I again have pleasure in submitting a report of this week's examination of the milk cows in your area.

Hodgson—General condition of cows' udders satisfactory. A white cow swollen round a fore quarter of udder, due to an injury.

Cave—A good standard of cow, excepting one aged cow in first mistal. General condition and cows' udders satisfactory. White cow's udder, named in December report, as in that month. Blue cow, also named in December report—a sample of milk microscopically examined proving positive, the beast was placed under the T.B. Order. Milk from this beast not used for human food during observation in proving positive or negative.

Lund—General condition and cows' udders satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

Batley,
June, 1932.

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my inspection of the milk cows in your area.

The general condition of the cows (now at grass) and the cows' udders satisfactory.

Cave—A deaf quarter (no secretion), red cow a snorer (possibly due to a polypus), two cows not carrying as much flesh as the others appear to be healthy.

Hodgson—Cows satisfactory.

Lund—Cows satisfactory.

I discovered no scheduled disease.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

Batley,
September 30th, 1932.

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my inspection during this month of the milk cows in your area.

Lund—The health and general condition of the cows, also the udders, satisfactory.

Cave—The health and general condition of the cows, also the udders, satisfactory. A case of deaf quarter, named in June report.

Hodgson—The health and general condition of the cows, also the udders, satisfactory. A deaf quarter, probably due to a mastitis.

Owing to change in the weather, the cows generally a little broken in their coats.

I found no cow which showed any disease scheduled under T.B. 1925 Order.

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

Batley,
December 25th, 1932.

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my inspection this month of the milk cows in your area.

The health and general condition of the cows satisfactory, and, from a T.B. point of view, cows' udders satisfactory; no case of a scheduled disease detected. I inspected 52 cows.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Veterinary Department,
County Hall,
Wakefield,

18th June, 1932.

Dear Sir,

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

I beg to inform you that Mr. J. M. McKellar, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer, has recently made an inspection of the cows on the three registered milk-producers' premises in your district.

Fifty-three cows were examined, and one sample of milk taken for bacteriological examination. This, however, did not show the presence of the tubercle bacilli, but the condition was due to mastitis, and the owner was instructed regarding the use of the milk from the animal concerned.

Mr. McKellar reports that the health and cleanliness of the cattle were highly satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

D. S. RABAGLIATI,

Chief Veterinary Officer.

The Medical Officer of Health,
Heckmondwike Urban District Council.

Veterinary Department,
County Hall,
Wakefield,

23rd September, 1932.

Dear Sir,

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

I beg to inform you that Mr. J. M. McKellar, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer, has recently made an inspection of the cows on the three registered milk-producers' premises in your district.

Mr. McKellar examined 47 cows, but did not find it necessary to take any milk for special examination. One case of mastitis was noted, the owner being duly instructed regarding the use of the milk from the animal concerned.

Mr. McKellar reports that the health of the cows was very good, and their cleanliness, as well as that of the premises, satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

D. S. RABAGLIATI,

Chief Veterinary Officer.

The Medical Officer of Health,
Heckmondwike Urban District Council.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.** The Sanitary Inspector is Meat and Markets Inspector. He reports monthly to the Sanitary Committee upon his work as Meat Inspector. The Medical Officer of Health has, on various occasions during the year, examined carcasses and organs in slaughter-houses when doubt arose as to whether there was disease or otherwise.

Total No. of Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	5
Registered	...	...	...	4
Licensed	...	...	...	1
Total No. of inspections	...	...	...	377
No. of regular Notices received	...	...	...	55
No. of occasional Notices received	...	...	...	670

				No. of Animals Slaughtered.	No. of Carcases Inspected.
Cattle	...	...	...	729	727
Sheep	...	...	...	2898	2837
Swine	...	...	...	1509	1495
Other	...	...	...	31	31
				5167	5090

MEAT INSPECTION—SUMMARY OF UNSOUND MEAT SURRENDERED.

						lbs.
	Whole carcasses and offal of four					
	beasts	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	2952
	Forequarters and offal of one beast				Do.	54
	Heads of three beasts	...	...		Do.	97
	Head of one beast	...	...		Actinomycosis	39
	Lungs of 26 beasts	...	...		Tuberculosis	264
	Liver of one beast	...	...		Cirrhosis	15
54½	beasts' livers	...	...		Parasitic	603
	Mesenteric fat of two beasts	...			Tuberculosis	66
158	sheep's livers	...	...		Parasitic	244½
1	deer's liver	...	...		Do.	2
	Whole carcase and offal of one pig				Swine erysipelas	140
	Whole carcasses and offal of 5 pigs				Tuberculosis	634
31	pigs' heads, livers, lungs, spleens, and mesenteric fat	...	...		Do.	553
5	pigs' lungs	...	...		Congestion	41
10	pigs' livers	...	...		Cirrhosis	47
5	pigs' livers	...	...		Parasitic	18
14	pigs' mesenteric fat	...	...		Tuberculosis	31
						5800½

4 Tins of Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2 Tins of Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
70 Crabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
30 Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
2 Turkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
							6023½

(c) **Adulteration, etc.** The Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority, this work being performed in Heckmondwike by the West Riding County Council.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.** Up to the present, no laboratory work of this nature has been undertaken directly on behalf of the Council, the County Council, as previously explained, acting in the Heckmondwike area.

(e) **Nutrition.** For many years the Medical Officer of Health has advocated the teaching of elementary hygiene and the principles of food values in the elementary schools by such persons as are qualified to give the instruction. Much of the ill-health in this country is undoubtedly due to errors in diet. It may be too late to persuade adults to change their methods, but if the children received this instruction as part of the school routine they would practise it in later years with great benefit to themselves and the nation.

This knowledge is at present being diffused by Sister Shorter and the Medical Officer of Health at the Infant Welfare Centre. The greatest value is received from the advice Sister Shorter gives in the homes of the people day by day on this subject.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified.				NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED 1932.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.			
1910 1920 1930 to 1 to and 1919 1929 1931						At Ages—Years.								1910 1920 to 1 to 1919 1929			
1910	1920	1930	to 1 to and 1919 1929 1931			Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	1932	1931	1930	to 1 to 1919 1929	
381	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	...	...	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	34	...	German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	14	...	Cholera, Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	60	...	Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	33	...	7		
...	2	...	Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
...	...	...	Diphtheria (including	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
113	42	...	Membranous Croup	13	2	11	...	...	...	...	13	6	5	...	28		
49	38	...	Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1		
94	184	...	Scarlet Fever	51	7	32	8	4	...	...	49	11	22	...	158		
...	...	...	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	8	...	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	3	...	Para Typhoid B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	6	2	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
...	6	...	Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5		
...	...	1	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
...	1	...	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	42	...	*Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	6	6	...	46		
119	103	18	+Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8		
24	22	7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
822	524	380	Totals	79	10	43	10	10	4	—	70	25	70	192	265		

o Not notifiable. * Males, 4; Females, 2.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL DEATHS FROM NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS, 1932.										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

The Registrar General's figures shew 5 deaths from Tuberculosis of Lungs and 4 from other forms of Tuberculosis, together with 8 deaths from Pneumonia. As the regulations respecting notification of Tuberculosis and Pneumonia are largely ignored it is not possible to complete accurately the table of analysis of Deaths above.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

For many years the table of notifiable infectious diseases for Heckmondwike has been not strictly accurate. The same is the case for 1932. It is common knowledge that throughout the country cases are notified as one or other of the scheduled notifiable infectious diseases which, on further observation, prove not to be as originally diagnosed. The position is the same in Heckmondwike. If an arrangement could be made with the Isolation Hospital—which is controlled by a separate Board and is under the medical superintendence of a general practitioner resident outside the town—by which, should there be any change in the diagnosis, the Medical Officer of Health of Heckmondwike may be informed in the case of Heckmondwike patients he would be enabled thus to correct the register of notifiable infectious diseases and inform the Ministry of Health, as is required when submitting his weekly returns. The result would be a trustworthy table.

Smallpox. No cases were discovered during the year, but several contacts of Smallpox patients in other areas were kept under observation.

Diphtheria. There were 13 cases and 3 deaths, which is a high percentage. The type, in common with that observed in neighbouring areas, was very severe. Unfortunately, parents did not generally obtain medical aid early in the illness and the result quickly showed itself in the severity and length of the disease where death fortunately did not ensue. Much time was occupied in keeping watch over contacts and visiting homes and schools.

Diphtheria antitoxin is provided by the Council free to practitioners upon request. During 1932 no units were supplied.

In October, at the request of the Council and on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, immunisation of scholars in the Heckmondwike schools was commenced, under an arrangement with the West Riding County Council. At December 31st, 1932, 203 individual attendances had been made for this purpose, with most satisfactory results. No difficulties arose and it is very pleasing to know that, so far, a number of Heckmondwike children are protected against this fatal disease and that the number is increasing. Apart from unnecessary suffering and frequent death, this work has an economic value, because if there is less infectious disease the cost of hospital accommodation and treatment—which has to be paid by the ratepayers—will be decreased accordingly.

Erysipelas was not the cause of any death. Four cases were notified and all recovered.

Scarlet Fever. In common with neighbouring areas this disease was epidemic during the latter months of 1932. The type was generally mild and often difficult to diagnose. This, together with the impossibility of keeping children from mixing with one another in the early stages of the illness, was largely responsible for its spread. Continuous observation was kept upon schools, classes and scholars. Considerable time was occupied in this way by the School Nurse and cases were discovered which had been missed. The Isolation Hospital for a period was unable to accommodate all the cases which were notified in its area and consequently Heckmondwike patients had in some instances to be sent elsewhere. The total cases notified during the year numbered 51. The periods were: March, 2; April, 1; July, 1; August, 1; September, 19; October, 10; November, 12; and December, 5. Attention is directed to these figures because it has been repeatedly stated by certain persons—not members of the Council—that “it was common knowledge there were many cases of Scarlet Fever in Heckmondwike before September 10th.”

I desire to draw the Council's attention to the great assistance rendered by Sister Shorter and the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Greenwood).

Enteric Fever was never notified, this disease having been absent from Heckmondwike since April, 1928. This is worthy of note and an index of the sanitary condition of the town.

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia was notified on two occasions only. The regulations are not strictly observed by practitioners, hence these figures are misleading. There were 8 deaths from Pneumonia during the year and obviously there would be other cases which were not fatal.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. A notification of Puerperal Fever was received, the patient being an inmate of the Maternity Home and attended by her own doctor.

The case of Puerperal Pyrexia was attended in her own home by her own doctor, where she had been confined. Both recovered.

Influenza. No epidemic visited the town during the year. There were cases termed influenza which were really common colds. We know little about this disease unfortunately, its actual cause being yet unknown.

No (a) primary vaccinations or (b) re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, because there were no cases of Smallpox.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases become known to the Medical Officer of Health principally through the agency of Head Teachers and the School Attendance Officer. Such cases are visited at home by the School Nurse. The Medical Officer of Health is not School Medical Officer. Contacts are searched for in school or at home when necessary. Isolation is possible at the Dewsbury Joint Isolation Hospital in the case of Pneumonia following Measles. The number of non-notifiable cases visited in their homes during the year were: Measles (under 5 years) 66, Whooping Cough (under 5 years) 34.

Anthrax and Rabies locally contracted was not notified during the year.

Epidemic Jaundice, Undulant Fever, or Psittacosis were unknown and **Rheumatic Fever** called for no special comment.

(a) **Cancer Death Rate.** The following table gives figures during the last 23 years:—

Year	No. of deaths	Rate per 1000 of population	Year	No. of deaths	Rate per 1000 of population	Year	No. of deaths	Rate per 1000 of population
1910	6	0·6	1918	14	unreliable	1926	7	0·7
1911	15	1·6	1919	11	1·2	1927	24	2·7
1912	12	1·3	1920	15	1·6	1928	18	2·0
1913	12	1·3	1921	14	1·5	1929	15	1·5
1914	12	1·3	1922	10	1·0	1930	15	1·6
1915	12	1·3	1923	8	0·8	1931	10	1·1
1916	13	unreliable	1924	15	1·6	1932	16	1·8
1917	13	unreliable	1925	16	1·8			

Cancer research is continued locally at the Leeds University in conjunction with the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The death rate per 1,000 from Cancer for England and Wales for 1931 was 1·4. The 1932 figures are not yet available.

Compulsory cleansing of **Verminous Persons** was not called for on the part of the Council, but, where necessary, scholars in the elementary schools were excluded, their mothers instructed how to cleanse them, and where they neglected to act, the local inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. (Mr. Lawlor) was informed, with the result that the children were quickly cleansed by their

parents. Such scholars are subject to periodical inspection by the School Nurse (Sister Shorter). Thanks are once again expressed to Inspector Lawlor for his services. Where others fail he quickly obtains the desired result.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. These rodents were not more in evidence than usual. Advice is available for their destruction on application to the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. A. K. Greenwood).

Disinfection is done by the Council's disinfecting staff in the homes, and at the Batley Disinfecting Station, where a modern steam apparatus is installed. Where the latter process is necessary payment is made by the Heckmondwike Council.

(b) Prevention of Blindness. No action has been taken under Section 66, Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes, the local facilities appearing to be sufficient.

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken or called for under this Act or Regulations during 1932.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HECKMONDWIKE, 1932.

Age periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
55	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	2	—	—	3	3	3	1

The following Table shows the relationship between date of notification and date of death of all persons in Heckmondwike who were certified to have died from Tuberculosis between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1932. It is a guide to the extent to which the requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are observed by medical practitioners.

Death before notification	27	Death 6 months after ...	2
Death 1 month or under		Death 7 months after ...	2
after notification ...	14	Death 8 months after ...	2
Death 2 months after ...	5	Death 9 months after ...	1
Death 3 months after ...	2	Death 10 months after ...	2
Death 4 months after ...	7	Death 11 months after ...	Nil
Death 5 months after ...	3	Death 12 months and over	22

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths during 1932 was 4 to 10, or 40 per cent.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Notifica- tions		Type of House			Occupants									Houses with more than one Patient Notified	Rooms						Bedrooms				Sleeping Accommodation for Patients			
	M.	F	B. to B.	Single	Through	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	0	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room	Shared Room	Separate Bed	Shared Bed
1932	*4	2	3	-	3	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	2	3	2	3
Totals 1921 to 1932	60	45	59	3	43	1	6	15	24	17	19	7	7	8	-	11	37	20	18	5	13	3	44	38	13	20	84	34	70

* One patient notified from Staincliffe Institution therefore particulars re housing conditions are not given.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Year.	CASES.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blind- ness.	Death.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1932	2	1	1	1	1	None	None
Total 1914 to 1932	54	50	4	52	2	None	2

In conclusion I desire once again to record my appreciation of the support given to me at all times by the Members of the Council. To the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Greenwood), and Sister Shorter, my thanks are due for much help, as in previous years.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices,
Heckmondwike,
February, 1933.



